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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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How out of date and valueless a week hence will be the columns of advice which correspondents are giving Mr. Bryan's party through the newspapers.

When Mr. George Fred Williams says that New England will demand specific mention of "16 to 1" in the Kansas City platform he probably means that particular element in New England which he repre-

It is given out by those who know that hn R. McLean has finally lost his grip on the Ohio Democracy. He has been most liberal in his donations, but has been se that the man who stands as is certain of political ruin. He will be missed by the hangers-on who have lived upon his generous bounty.

The grounding of the Oregon is the most serious accident that has happened to our navy for some time. The grounding of a any time is a serious matter, as their complicated machinery and great cost involve the possibility of heavy loss, but the disabling of the Oregon just as she point of reaching the scene of perations in China is a national misfor-

Justice Chester, of the New York Su preme Court, in his decision against the American Ice Company, declared that any alleged unlawful combination in New York der a charter granted in another State does not change its relations to New York That is, the State can deal with the acts of corporations of another State which are i conflict with its laws. This decision, if will destroy the main props of trusts formed under the laws of New Jer-

The attempt of Governor Pingree and Tom Johnson to induce the city of Detroit to purchase the street-railway properties which the latter represents, to the end that the former might try his fad of municipal control, has resulted badly for the streetrailway companies. In making the terms of sale Johnson valued the franchise the companies obtained from the city for noth ing at over \$10,000,000. Heretofore Detroit the street-railways for about \$2,500,000, but now the assessors have in creased the appraisal by the company's valuation of its franchises.

The Journal thinks it likely that its readers would prefer that it should not print Indian famine articles. It would itself prefer to offer more cheerful literature to its patrons. Nevertheless, it has no apologies to offer for keeping them informed on the With millions of their fellow in distress it is their right to know the facts; it is their business to know to do their duty accordingly as it may appear to them. Because we in meet that we should therefore acquire a smug self-satisfaction and take no though for less highly favored humanity.

No man is better informed about mer and affairs in Washington, or is more in partial in his judgment of both than Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record. There fore, when he declares that Assistant Post master General Heath is no more responsi ble for Neely and Rathbone than any other official, and that there is no thought of asking for his removal because of hi connection with their appointment, statement may be believed though all the yellow and yellowette newspapers declare to the contrary. It is probable that Mr Heath will resign to serve as secretary of the Western branch of the Republican national committee.

The last volume of the long-drawn-out "Official Records of the War" gives the correspondence showing that the Confederates, in December and January, 1864-65 were seriously discussing the policy making soldiers of the slaves. Among those who advocated it was General Lee. His plan was to offer freedom to the slaves who would enlist. A few others took the same view, but several statesmen opposed it or the ground that the freeing of slaves for any such purpose would be regarded as detrimental to the dogma held by the leaders that slavery was the natural condition of the negroes. at first opposed and then favored, but when the law authorizing enlistment was passed it contained no offer of freedom and was

After peace is restored in China th States will doubtless demand in demnity for injuries done to the persons tween the years 1844 and 1858, its forces. The United States does not de-

those losses were scheduled by the United States minister to China and a demand was made on the Chinese government for their payment. It agreed to pay, and did pay \$735,258. An American commission appoint ed to adjust the claims and award the amounts that might be found due found that most of the claims were exaggerated and some of them were presented by per years at the rate of 12 per cent. per an num, there remained a surplus of mor than one-third of the sum received from China, or, to speak exactly, \$239,165 Strictly speaking, this surplus should have been returned to China at once, but it was not. Its repayment was recommended by President Buchanan in 1860 and by every succeeding President, including President Arthur. Meanwhile the money had been used by the government during the finan cial stress of the civil war, and United States bonds were deposited in the vault of the State Department to represent it These bonds, purchased with gold, drev interest at the rate of 5 per cent. pe annum, and in 1885 the fund, with accumu lated interest, amounted to \$583,400. Or the 3rd of March, 1885, a bill passed Con gress providing for the repayment to China of the sum last above named. The bill was approved by the President th same day, the money was refunded and

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

settlement.

the incident closed. It was a pretty slow

As the present trouble in China may grov to vast proportions and involve important results for the civilized world those wh wish to keep in touch with current events should seek to understand its origin and scope. Especially is it important that Americans should understand the attitud of their own government in regard to A complete and exact statement of causes, remote and direct, and of all th motives operating on both sides would b an impossibility-as impossible as it be to analyze the waters of the great Yellow river, which has its source in inaccessitributaries. Such a statement would re quire an inside knowledge of Chinese his tory and character which the outside worl does not possess and is never likely to. Th great central fact in the situation, one that doubtless has great influence on the feelings of the people and the acts of the govern ment, is that China contains nearly one third of the population of the world, that her government is older by thousands of years than any other, that she has vas accumulated wealth, that the people speal one language, are devoted to their anestors, traditions and religion, and tha they regard all the people of all western nations as barbarians. Given 400,000,000 people under such conditions, proud of their istory and of their exclusiveness, sensitiv to interference or dictation, suspicious foreign intercourse and fanaticism which, if not patriotism, is th next thing to it, and it is evident they may offer a resistance to outside powers that will astonish the world. This is one of the ossibilities of the case that must be con

As the present trouble is essentially an

outbreak against foreigners irrespective of

nationality, religion or occupation its re-

mote causes must date from the very be-

ginning of foreign interference and dicta-

tion in Chinese affairs. It would be difficult

to fix this date exactly, but it runs back to

the early years of the century. For more than fifty years the policy of the powers towards China has been based on the assumption that it was an impotent and dying nation and that the absorption or partition of the empire by the other powers was only a question of time. That may be true, but it is none the less calculated to irritate. alarm, incense and unite the Chinese people. The present outbreak seems to be the culmination of that feeling. It has developed very rapidly since the war between China and Japan in 1895, in which China was badly worsted. Since then foreign activity and enterprise have increased rapidly in China and the anti-foreign sentiment among the Chinese in the same proportion. After the close of the war Russia came to the financial assistance of China by guaranteeing payment of interest on the large war indemnity loan which China was forced to raise. This gave Russia claim under which she was able to get concession after concession in the way ports, territory, ranway and commercia privileges. From that time it has been a race of diligence between the powers, always excepting the United States, as to which should get the most privileges and concessions. In this race all the powers have obtained new footholds in China, and whether they favor the "open door" or the "spheres of influence" policy, the result from a Chinese point of view is the same. involving the nibbling away of the empire and its ultimate dismemberment. American citizens have obtained some important railroad, commercial and mining concessions, but the United States government has not made any demands nor attempted to acquire a port or a foot of territory in China. For this reason the United States is in better favor with the government and the ruling class in China than any other power, yet in the matter of race hatred Americans are classed with other foreigners. It is a great mistake to suppose that the present outbreak is against missionaries as a class or that the United States is exerting itself for their protection alone or for the establishment or protection of Christianity. There is no such motive in the case. There are missionaries of all nationalities in China, but they are on the same footing as other foreignersrailroad men, mining engineers, traders, etc. American troops are in China to-day not because we are a Christian country and are seeking to support a Christian propagandism there. It is simply because the people in whose behalf the government intervenes are American citizens, pursuing vocations guaranteed by treaty and permitted by Chinese law. And because all foreigners in China are for the time being ested powers are acting together, the

are rescued and their interests safeguarded.

of the empire. On the contrary, its "open

intact territorially and extend equal commercial privileges to all nations. From political point of view the moral influence of the United States should be used to prevent the partition of China, and doubtless will be. If the other powers enter on war of partition or dismemberment of th empire the United States should withdraw out. Our duty ends with the protection of American citizens and the safeguarding of American interests

SHAMELESS DEMAGOGY OF CROKER. In an interview, on Tuesday, Richard Croker, the head and dictator of Tammany Hall, is reported to have spoken as fol-

Look at what is happening now in China. Our soldiers and sailors are fighting under British admiral. What do Americans hink of that? Mr. Bryan is against this. He and all of us think that we have admirals enough in our navy to command our

It is not necessary to speak of Mr. Croker here, but the foregoing appeal to prejudice eads one to believe that he imagines that the American people are as viciously ignorant as are the followers of Tammany, whom · he rules by vicious and corrupt nethods. Mr. Croker assumes that the American people do not understand why it is that the British admiral was in command of all the forces which attempted to rescue foreigners in Peking. He was the officer highest in rank in the allied forces By all usage, as well as by law, the officer who holds the highest rank is in command In the expedition for the relief of the imperiled foreigners in Peking were the soldiers and marines of four or five nations. Admiral Seymour was the officer who held the highest rank, and he, naturally, took command. If an officer of higher rank in our navy, or even in the Russian army, had been present, he would have assumed command. Mr. Croker undoubtedly knows this, but he saw the opportunity to make use of a prejudice which exists to a large extent among his immediate followers, because they are ignorant. His purpose was to make those who read his words as law and gospel believe that the United States authorities selected a British admiral to when there were American admirals standwas present. In no sense is Croker at American, since he himself spends nearly all his leisure horse-racing in England. When he says that "Mr. Bryan is against this" he undoubtedly speaks without war-

All intelligent people understand the situation in China. Our forces are working for the protection of the lives of American men, women and children, and they are cooperating with the forces of other powers toward this end. The circumstances make the conditions: if Americans are saved from massacre our government must act in harmony with the powers whose interests are identical with ours. The Journal does not believe that Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City convention will follow Mr. Croker's lead in this disgraceful attack upon the efforts of our national governzens. The Croker utterance is a shame and disgrace to American patriotism and humanity. If it is indorsed by the Democratic convention it will be one of the greatest

mistakes that leader and party ever made. THE REWARDS OF CIVILIZATION. A few weeks ago Mr. Hamlin Garland told an audience in Wisconsin that all who were listening to him were occupying lands which were taken from the Indians by force and fraud by their ancestors, whom he alluded to as land-thieves. Very naturally. Mr. Garland's audience were highly incensed by the novelist's imputation, yet all the answer which they could make was that of the American audience which disapproves the sentiments of a speaker. If the most intelligent of his listeners had been given an opportunity to defend his ancestors and justify himself and his neighbors, he would not at once have found reasons which would have refuted Mr. Garland's charge. This is because those who have made the books and the addresses which have been our teachers for many years have treated the subject sentimentally rather than philosophically or economically. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the lands have been obtained of the Indians by purchase and treaty. The Indians doubtless parted with the lands under compulsion, but in such surrender they instinctively recognized that their customs civilization foundation in the tireless industry of a race that made farms and homes and caused the

land to support a teeming population. The first mistake, and the greatest one, upon which is based all the sentimental charges of a century of injustice to the Indian, is the theory that the continent be longed to him by right of original possession. The monuments of the moundbuilders afford evidence that the Indian exterminated a race to obtain the privilege of overruning a vast territory, and that in the broadest sense the Indian is not the primitive inhabitant-the aborigine. He held it by conquest. If such a conqueror does not occupy the land and keep in touch with the development of civilization, it is the inexorable law that he must either join way to them. The Indian chose to resist. force what he had gained by conquest. Those who recognize the laws of the development of civilization cannot recognize the validity of the complaint that the Indian has been wronged because a continent has been taken from him for the reason that he did not make any use of it. The number of Indians east of the Mississippi river when the first European colonies came to America was not one-fifth of the present population of Indiana. It is fair to assume that 20,000 Indians lived upon the territory which is now Indiana. Their man population. They had had their opportunity in a continent and had failed. The talent given them, or, more truthfully, the ten talents, they buried. They hunted, fished, and were idlers and loiterers. When the day of reckoning came the Indian was found wanting; he had not been faithful to the trust imposed on him, and the penalty be taken from him and given to those that been toilers in the work of civilization. illustrating the parable that from him that has not been faithful shall be taken that

those who toll and strive have the approval of Providence. It is with races and nations as with individuals. The Indian lost continent because he resisted civilization two hundred years. Now that he has fallen in the rear of the advancing column of civilization he is doing much better. It is better for him to work a quarter section what is now a productive country as ar idler. Those who have obtained the lands of the Indian through the government are not land-thieves, but the agents of civilization. They hold them by deeds, but wher any of those who hold fail to occupy and use as they should, they will lose them by the foreclosure of the mortgage-holder.

MODERN MAUD MULLERS.

A Philadelphia paper notes the fact that

more women are now seen in the hay fields

and performing other outside work on the since the civil war, the cause being the drifting away of boys and young men into factories and other city industries. A Kansas item affoat in the Journal's exchanges relates how the young women composing a club formed for social purposes in neighborhood in that State lately went to the assistance of their fathers, when a scarcity of farm hands endangered the local crop prospects. Pioneer women all parts of the country did more or less of such work in their day, and the appearance of a Maud Muller in the hay field s not an uncommon thing in most neighporhoods now. Still, there has always been a prevalent objection to the general employment of women in agricultural work, and the objection, based though it may be on somewhat erroneous grounds, is creditable to the American men who entertain it. Unlike the men in certain other industries which women have entered, farmers and farm hands do not fear that women will lessen their own chances securing employment, or lower the price of farm labor, but are opposed to women in the fields because, in their opinion, the labor is too severe, and because too severe therefore unfeminine. In spite what is said of the overworked women, wives and others who perform only household duties, the American man does not often willingly or knowingly lay too-heavy burden of toil on his wife's shoulders. If she does more than her strength will justify, as is especially likely to happen in farmers' families, he does not realize that she has undertaken too much. It is the custom of woman to at tend to all household affairs; she seems to perform her task easily, and the man is rare who knows the proper limit of woman's work in and about a house. The work may include milking, churning, weeding in the garden, the care of poultry, etc., in addition to the washing, ironing, cooking, sewing and other accustomed routine, and because such services are ordinarily undertaken by the women of the family he will not comprehend amount of labor involved. It is different when she proposes to do something in own line. He understands his own work. and, measuring her strength by nis, declares her unsuitability to it. Also, there is doubtless a little pride in the matter. Traveled Americans speak pityingly toreign women who do so great and tollsome a share of the farm labor in their respective countries, and boast of the fact that their own countrywomen are not thus degraded. But there is a justifiable and a foolish pride in this direction. A manly American would necessarily feel that the very race was degraded were he to see woman hitched to a plow in company with a cow or a dog, as is said to be done not infrequently in certain foreign lands; but he need not feel humiliated over the ir ruption of women into his own hay and harvest fields, driving the horses attached to mowers, reapers and binders, or raking and tossing the fragrant "windrows" a la Maud Muller. There are many other of the lighter services in the field that are not beyond the feminine physical capacity, nor beneath the feminine dignity. Farm machinery has lightened much of what was once far too arduous for a Doubtless of her own choice many a farmer's wife would prefer the field to the kitchen on a June day, and find its labors no harder.

She cannot undertake to do both kinds of work, but her daughters may properly enough have a choice. It is the era of the feminine athlete. The gospel of out-of-door life and health is preached to woman, and enough of them have tested it to prove its truth. They ride wheels, they drive, they walk, they row, they play golf, and because, as a result, they have abounding health their fancy for such sports is attributed to them as a virtue. Why is not the hay field as full of profit in this di rection as the golf links? To the onlooker the sport seems to involve quite as much labor as the making of hay, while the sun-burned maidens who pursue the fugitive balls over the field are no whit more attractive than the typical Maud Muller To be companions in kind to "the mar with the hoe," to bend the back to heavy burdens, is one thing and not to be ap proved; to go into the fields when emergency calls and do the lighter work, thus gaining the health and strength that go to make the mothers of a vigorous race is quite another and more commendable undertaking, and one that American girls need not hold in scorn.

The Frankfort Crescent publishes a pri vate letter of Captain David F. Allen, who is now in the Philippines, in which he re iterates at length his frequently repeated views regarding the worthlessness of the Philippines as property and the unspeakable inferiority of the inhabitants. They are, he says, ignorant, superstitious, undersized and diseased, capable of nothing bu lying, deceit and hypocrisy. "Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the inhabitants have no conception of self-government, says Captain Allen. This is very differ ent from the recently expressed opinion of Mr. Bryan, who declares that the war promised independence. things generally, Captain Allen says: "The mistake in throwing up in occupying and holding Manila." Captain Allen, toward the close of his ter, announces his willingness to be candidate for Congress.

Readers of James Lane Allen's new novwhich he has and given to him who has, el. "The Reign of Law," who have no personal knowledge of the Kentucky climate are likely to get from the book an convention has not thus far been a great

impression of its extreme severity in winter. It is not probable that the author means to convey such an idea, but, as it happens, a good many incidents of his story occur in the winter, and he dwells upon the discomforts and the phenomen of cold with a frequency and feeling that suggest the existence of the continuous rigors of a Vermont season. David, the farm lad, who is the hero of the tale, cut much wood for the household fires, which always needed replenishing, yet apparently, made the rooms warm. wind blew through a broken pane in hi window and chilled him to the marrow. One violent storm locked the farm buildings in a covering of ice; the skin of David's hands was "so frayed and chapped that around the finger nails and along the cracks here and there a little blood had oozed out and dried." He went out in the night at a sudden call of alarm from the cattle and "the air was like ice against his bare, hot throat." Gabriella, listening

for the coming of her lover, heard the noise of heavy boots, then "the tapping of the toes against the pillars to knock off the snow, and then the slow creaking of soles across the frozen boards." Again, in walking, she "gazed down at his frozen bootprints." In her own room, in the mornings, she measured the distance, shiveringly, from the bed to the fireplace and thought the bricks of the hearth the coldest that ever came from a fiery furnace. "There was one thing in the room still colder; the little cherry washstand away over on the other side of the big room between the windows-placed there at the greatest possible distance from the fire! Sometimes when she peeped down into her wash pitcher of mornings the ice bulged up at her like a white cannon ball that had got lodged on the way out. She jabbed at it with the handle of her toothbrush; or, if her temper got the best of her (or the worst) with the poker. Often her last act at night was to dry her toothbrush over the embers so that the hair in it would not be frozen in the morning." All this in central Kentucky, which is not far enough south, to be sure, for a balmy climate in January, but, on the other hand, is as certainly not frostbound like New England. The occasional "cold snaps" of the winters of his youth must have made a vivid impression on Mr. Allen's mind and he has unconsciously given them more than their due.

Mr. W. L. Alden, speaking in his London letter of the number of literary undertakings which Rudyard Kipling has recently completed or has now in hand, says there could be no clearer proof of his complete restoration to health than is afforded by this remarkable fertility. "For it should be remembered," adds Mr. Alden, "that Mr. Kipling sends out nothing that has been written rapidly and carelessly. He is a most laborious and painstaking writer, and probably puts more work into a page of manuscript than any other contemporaneous writer puts into a whole story. One bit of this work is a story, heretofore mentioned in these columns, which appears in one of the current July magazines. Its theme is the lack of judgment exercised in emergency by certain British army officers and their slavish and foolish adherence to red-tape methods. He pursues the same theme in a story which is to appear in Collier's Weekly of July 7. The Journal has the courteous permission of the publishers of the Weekly to reproduce this story, and will do so next Sunday. The sketch, which is entitled "Folly Bridge, has all the qualities to which readers of Kipling literature have become accustomed-power, humor and compressed vitality. A series of such articles is likely to create agitation in certain army circles.

The "Dancing Masters' Association" met last week at Asbury Park and laid down rules for the waltz. Asbury Park-think of it!-that place which once frowned on any thing more frivolous than a walk to prayer meeting or a sedate promenade on the board walk in broad daylight and under the eyes of stern and vigilant chaperons. Now light-heeled men gather there and tell other men how to hold their partners in the giddy waltz. Verily, Asbury Park has suf fered a sea change, and at this distance is hardly recognizable.

Some people will think a little better of "Boss" Platt if they will read Mr. Curtis's dispatch in the Chicago Record that for a year he has been, with the exception of a few days, the constant watcher his wife, who is smitten with a fatal malady. Indeed, so close has been his watchfulness that his own health has been se riously impaired

Again it is reported that the Prince Wale has interfered with the marriage of Lieutenant Cornwallis-West Randolph Churchill, which was to have taken place this week, by having the lieutenant sent to his command in South Af-

The story that the dowager Empress of an irresponsible drunkard indicates the existence in her country of a prohibition party with the usual slander mill attachment.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has completed hi 'History of the Four Georges." His son. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, is now preparing the index.

Mr. Robert Barr will finish the uncom pleted novel left by Stephen Crane, per forming a favor on the same lines as Dr Conan Doyle accomplished for Grant Allen. Anna Katherine Green calls her new detective story, which will be issued in the autumn, "The Circular Study," from the room in which the studious hero does hi

"I published thirty-one books," says F Frankfort Moore, author of "The Jessamy Bride," "before the literary public knew anything about me." . The most of these thirty-one books were stories of adventure

The English writer, John Strange Winter

(Mrs. Stannard), who has been living in

Dieppe for several years, has taken up her residence in England again, in order to be near the school where her son, the original of "Bootles's Baby," is being educated. In his seventy-sixth year Maurus Jokai the Hungarian novelist, is one of sprightilest figures in the literary world He is going with his young bride to the Paris exposition, where he will have the satisfaction of seeing translations of his voluminous works in many languages, collected "in a pavilion."

In his recently published Memoirs Ed mond de Amicis describes a visit he paid to Jules Verne, who showed him a book case containing a complete collection of his books, eighty in all, besides translations of many of them into most European lan- had made a considerable reputation guages, as well as Arabic and Japanese. "And yet," said Verne, "I owe my prosperity not to these books, but to the dramatizations of some of them.

Few journalists who have died in recent years have been so praised and so lamented as Mr. G. W. Steevens. It was agreed by his colleagues, both in England and America, that he gave promise of doing notable work. So an exceptional interest attaches itself to the work he accomplished in his brief career. The best of his articles have been prepared for publication between covers. In England the first volume wil be called "Things Seen." The American edition will bear the title of "Travels in London, Paris and Berlin.

Not Literary Material. As an entertainment pure and simple th

success. Two local literary celebrities who came over from Washington yesterday reorted their experiences to your correident as follows: "We got up two hours earlier than usual to catch a train. We rode three hours and a half, and then after a very scant luncheon secured our seats high up in the rear of the hall. Not a living word have we heard of the proceedings the applause we could hear, but in no in stance did we know who it was for or what it was about. Witnessing this dumb show we sat for four hours and a half, and when the call for adjournment came we had no protest to offer. We have a four hours' car ride before us. Next time we shall be contented to get our impressions of the Republican national convention from the columns of the newspapers and to read them in an easy chair from the back porch after

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Built to Fit the Flat. "Oh, Isabel, what a queer looking grand father's clock!"

"Grandfather's clock? That's our ice chest." Shifting the Malady.

"Is your cousin sensitive about her deafness?" "Oh, no: she says she isn't so deaf, but tha people nowadays mumble awfully when they

Fresh Air Trophies.

"Pa, teacher said we would all get a lo zone at the picnic.

"What is ozone, Dicky?" "I d'n' know, pa, but it's chiggers, maybe."

In the Hands of an Expert.

"Jane, how did you get on with the census "Oh. fine: I showed him our photograph album

and sold him three tickets to our Sunday school

Banking on Manly Vanity. "Marie, won't Jack scold you for being late to

"Yes; but you say something complimentary can tell him, Laura, and that will smooth him down all right."

"Poor Aunt Caroline! She wept when desse

A Case of Justified Emotion.

"How absurd! "Not at all; she lives in Texas, and hadn't tasted cherry pie for thirty-five years.'

The Complexity of Life.

"I told my employer everything else had got up, and I wanted my pay raised." "How did it work?"

"He said he was just about to say to me the as his living was costing him more my wages

Footnotes

As a rule, citizens who are too progressive run

Gossip is telling something in a whisper to

A woman wants four or five reasons for everything; a man asks one, but it must be a good one Give all big talkers plenty of rope; they are

The worst point about the things we forget

only the sweet and gentle charity with which

Talk of wasted heroism! A woman spends tw days getting up a picnic luncheon which other people gobble down in twenty minutes.

Bachelors and spinsters can always cherish th comforting belief that if they had married they would probably have been more miserable or happier than they are now.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION

To discharge patiently and thoroughly daily hated work-that takes noble blood -The Reign of Law. Friendship is an immense capacity fo

not being bored; love is an infinite capacity for not being bored .- A Double Thread. The only real troubles are those which we cause each other through the affections. Those whom we love chasten us.

"My children always took after my side of the house, I'm thankful to say." Mrs. Bateson, "so I hadn't much trouble with them."-The Farringdons

For when all is said and done, cousing are but elastic relations, as you may say The well-to-do ones are like sisters and brothers and the poor ones don't seem to be any connection at all .- The Farringdons. In the whole history of the world's opinions no dogma of any weight has ever originated with a woman; wherefore, as many other ways, she shows points of superiority in her intellect.-The Reign of

I can see myself at fourteen and laugh at the picture. All of us have our phases of perspective and approach the grotesque and furnish our own jesters for our after lives.-The Heart's Highway.

The seasoning of the bow does not variably prevent it from snapping. drill on the parade ground does not always insure courage for the battle. Nothing more terrible than this futility of the past.

-The Redemption of David Corson. In the gradual development of the socia appetite in this country a certain class has been evolved whose drawing room is the floor of the leading theater. . . They are not theater-goers in the proper sense, but social aspirants, and the boxes and stalls are for them an arena in which for price they can show themselves in their inery and attractions for lack of other op-

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

portunities .- Unleavened Bread.

A Worcester man has just taken out for manuscript.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has miniature farm, the produce of which goes to the poor or the hospitals. Her Swiss chalet is stocked with the toys of her childhood, and here she has learned "keep house" in the most approved Dutch

Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, has been spending several weeks on his big ranch at Belvidere, Kan. The ranch has about 13,000 acres of pasture and Mr. Rockefeller raises a large number of shorthorn and Hereford cattle. He has cattle interests also in Arizona and New Mexico, where he has recently been.

Mrs. George Dewey has bought Big Fish Island, in Chester basin. Chester is a de lightful summer resort about forty miles from Halifax and is a favorite place with many United States people, particularly Pennsylvanians. The admiral's wife will have a summer residence erected on the

Mrs. Baden-Powell, mother of the hero Mafeking, is said to be a remarkable woman. As a girl she astonished her teacher by her aptitude for mathematics, and at age of ten so fond was she of astronom that she used to creep out at night through the garden of her father's observatory to work at the telescope. She became an accomplished linguist and translated foreign books for her father's reference

The Gaunt family, of Australia, is versa-The father is a Melbourne judge: daughter, Mary, is a colonial novelist, who England: a son in the navy (Lieutenant Gaunt) distinguished himself during the recent fighting in Samoa, and now comes news that Captain Cecil Gaunt, another son, attached to the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, is among the heroic defenders of Ladysmith.

The Danish author, Professor Brosball est known as "Carit Etlar," died recently the age of eighty-four. He was the most onular of all Danish prose writers. His books were mostly national historic novels. Several of his works ran through many editions and were translated into foreign languages. At his villa near the royal summer residence of Bernstorff he was often visited by members of the Danish, English, Russian, Swedish and Greek royal houses. Of the late Frederic E. Church's great

paintings, the most celebrated, "The Heart

gallery at Washington; his second "Niagara" is in the national gallery at Edin burgh, to which it was given by a Scottish citizen of the United States; "Icebergs and "The Andes of Ecuador" are owned by Sir Edward Watkins, of London; and topaxi" is in the Lenox library, Manhattan The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., received \$5,000 from the profits of the Christian Daily Capital, of which he has given \$1,000 to the India famine sufferers, and the balance has been distributed as follows: City Detention Hospital, Topeka, \$1,009; for the contagious disease ward, Christ's Hospital, \$1,000; Washburg College, \$800; Topeka Y. M. C. A., \$500; for a public drinking fountain, \$300; Kidergarten Association, \$100; Y W. C. A., \$150; W. C. T. U., \$100; Ingleside

Home, \$100; State Temperance Union, \$100

Anti-cigarette League, \$50. "If a spray of liquid air is applied to the skin," says Omega, "the part at once becomes anemic and perfectly colorless. If the application is made only for a few seconds the color as quickly returns and the skin is congested for some minutes thereafter. Within much less than a minute's time, by means of a spray, the part is frozen as hard as ice, but, strange to say, in a few minutes circulation returns without injury to the tissue, providing the part is not in the end of some extremity. There is no pain in the application excepting at the very beginning, but there is a slight burning or tingling. It also completely anesthetizes the part to which it is applied

without freezing it solid. To-day the teacher, having in her mind Those many feuds and furious fights, Asks her class in history: "When Was Kentucky first unsettled by the whites?"

-Detroit Journal.

She certainly was of the elite, And he, who upon her was swite, Told her so, but the wight

Now he's cut when they mite on the -Philadelphia Press

RELIGIOUS HOLD-UPS

Would pronounce it "ee-light"-

Impositions Practiced on Business Men by Church and Charity Workers

Rev. W. H. Geistweit, in the Standard. That is a startling title; reads much like the headlines in our Chicago papers nearly every day in the week. There is not a night (owing to the excellent (?) police system) but two to half a dozen people are held up and robbed. Can it be possible that religious people are engaged in the hold-up business? I am inclined to think they are. The conclusions arrived at are the outcome of considerable experience and observation. The writer freely admits that on several occasions, considerably distant in the years, he joined in the business herewith condemned; if the Lord will forgive him he will never do so again

But what form does this hold-up business take; do Christian people waylay a man in a dark place and tell him to hold up his hands and then go through his pockets "for the sake of the kingdom?" Not exactly; but we have come pretty close to it. Take this example. He was a pastor of a church not far from me when I was connected with a church-in the moon, say; but every word here is a fact. He was printing a paper for the benefit of his church; he wanted advertisements to help pay the bill; he went to a dealer and said: "I want you to take a half-page ad.; it will cost you \$6." "Well," said the dealer, "it will be of no benefit to me; I really cannot afford to give that much to the church and as for putting it in an advertisement in the little paper it will rende no service whatever." "Well." said the pastor sharply, "if you don't go into this thing I'll see that none of my people patronize you. That angered the dealer; in a hurrled way he pointed to the door and said "Go out that door; I do not want any of your people to patronize me, if that is the principl upon which you do things." good man did not have a gun he went out. It will be a very clear day when that dealer is restored to even a decent opinion of church people-and who can blame him

did not work "You have no idea how we are bored on these things," said one of the best business men, and one of the noblest men I know. "My drawer is full of tickets to every conceivable entertainment; tickets we never use, and never want, to begin with; but we cannot well refuse to buy; it is a case of bulldozing that we simply submit to, for fear of losing some excellent pe

It is time for the annual fair or bazaar.

It was a case of religious hold-up, one that

Each good woman in the society makes a break for her grocer; will he give a ham, some sugar, oranges-anything? The fair desperado who is after the good of the church does not care very much just what the grocer gives. If she were the only woman and hers the only church he might meekly accept the situation; but he has other customers, and they belong to other churches, and other churches have fairs and festivals; and each in turn Of course, his hands go up, but his heart goes down; and his opinion of the whole method of the church institution would be interesting, but perhaps not edifying. He is mad. If he has any religion this religious burglary does not add to it; if he has none, he is less likely than ever to come to the kingdom. The trouble with the man is that he is always confounding the church with the kingdom: I am sorry to say that both are not always synonymous in their character.

Almost every week I find announcement

at my door; I am invited to the church and

also told in the next line where I shall have my laundry done. Sometimes it is a programme of a church concert. The programme fills about five inches on one page, perhaps two pages has a few inches each but the programme is a large paper, filled whatever to the advertisers; nobody believes they will bring in a dollar; they are the result of religious hold-ups. Men consent to be victimized lest they be boycotted later on. And all the while there is going on an education of prejudice away from the church which is appalling. The very patent for a music typewriter. It will do men who ought to come to us, will not. for music what an ordinary typewriter does | They look upon us as nothing other than money-grasping crowds; and we confess by our methods of raising money that the principles underlying the institution have not a great hold on the members, else they would conduct their business in other and more honorable ways. Doubtless they would be willing to give a dollar to the church if they were asked squarely for it; but to get it in a way represented as an advantage, when they know that there is none; when they are really forced to enter our schemes for self-protection from possible loss of customers-they often smile and give us the money; but they do not smile when the hold-up man or woman has left the store.

What adds to the serious aspect is that usually the small dealer is the victim. A large merchant simply says, "We have decided as a principle in our business that we will not advertise in any local church circular or paper." And that is an end to it; we do not think of insinuating to him that he may possibly lose our custom; he is too big for us to try that threat; but that small dealer, to whom every dollar means much, who cannot even carry much advertising in regular newspapers which touch the whole community, he is an easy victim, because the poor fellow cannot help

The writer of this article does not hesitate to say that fully 99 per cent. of this sort of advertising is of no value whatever to the advertiser. It is usually thrown about the street, put under doors; its character is so well known that people rarely pick it up and read it. Sometimes-very often-the circulars are not distributed at all. A promise is made to an advertiscr that 1,000 programmes will be printed; they are, but there are only 200 or 300 people at the concert; and the programmes are fit for waste paper. Or, as is often the case, a book is got up, finely prinited; a large edition. Perhaps 500 copies are distributed; if you will search closet shelves you wil find any number of these books which will never see the light for natural reasons. And the advertiser? He has been held up. that's all.

Equine Burial Ground.

New York Mail and Express. On Robert Bonner's farm at Tarrytown sunny corner on the hillside is the burial ground of some of the most famous horses n the world. There sleeps the mi Dexter, who cost over \$33,000, and held a record of 2:17%; near him lies young Pocahoutas, for whom Mr. Benner paid \$40,000 and the ex-champion Rarus, who succe Goldsmith Maid, and who cost Mr. Bo \$36,000, according to reliable reports; win Forrest, costing well toward \$25,000; Nutbourne, the brother of Nutwood, the of the Andes," is owned by David Dows. the wealthy connoisseur; his first "Niag-\$10,000 filly Reverle, and many of